

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly at No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.
Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as Second-Class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.50 for three months.

SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail, \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, by carrier, 15 cents per week.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 year.

All Unassigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

Uptown Office at T. A. MILLER'S, No. 519 East Broad Street.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1908.

DAY IS BREAKING.

We are quite as weary of discussing the race question as many of our readers are weary of following the discussion. But it is a live question and a pressing question; it is a problem that demands a solution, and the way to arrive at the true solution, if there be any way, is through fair and honest and unprejudiced discussion. It is for this reason and with this one idea in view that The Times-Dispatch addresses itself every now and then to the disagreeable task.

One of the most significant contributions of the day to this subject is an article in the current issue of the Outlook, and it is most encouraging because, although written from the Northern point of view, several important admissions of truths, which the South has always declared and which the North has too often denied, are made. The most important of these is that there can be no amalgamation of the races; first of all, because they are kept apart by a divinely implanted instinct, and secondly, for the scientific reason that amalgamation would mean the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon race. On this point, the Outlook says:

"The negroes will remain here as a separate race. Blacks and whites, Africans and Anglo-Saxons will not intermarry. The two races will never intermingle as the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman races intermingled in Great Britain. Never means in long time; and if any doctrinaire is inclined on scientific or other grounds to question this assertion, let us say that there is no prospect of any such absorption of the negro race by the white race in our time, or in any time now to be taken account of. The race problem will not be solved, so far as this generation is concerned, by any intermingling of the races. If it were so solved, it would be by the deterioration of one race, if not of both. Irish, Germans, Poles, Hungarians, may possibly in time lose their distinctive peculiarities and be merged in one American race—the negroes never. The problem is fundamentally a protest against race intermarriage, and so against race deterioration. It may sometimes foster prejudice; but it is not itself a prejudice. It is a just, natural, divine instinct for the preservation of the race. Negroes and whites share in this instinctive desire for the separation of the races."

If this is fairly representative of the intelligent view at the North, it puts the people of the North and the people of the South at the same view point, and makes the solution of the problem that much simpler. That is a phase of the question which Southerners will not even discuss, and it greatly simplifies the matter for the North to eliminate it.

The Outlook then takes up the political aspect of the negro question and warns the Northern people that whatever missionary zeal so educates and inspires the negro as to enlist his prejudice against his white neighbor is a grossly mistaken missionary zeal, and that whatever political leader so inspires the negro as to lead him instinctively to vote against whatever his white neighbors desire is leading the negro to his own detriment.

Again, it says that the first duty of the North is to recognize the fact that, if the race problem is a national problem, it is also permanently a Southern problem; that men in the South, who are lovers of their country, of liberty, and of their fellowmen, are trying to solve this problem on principles consonant with justice and freedom, and that the North can serve the negro race best by cooperating with the negro's white neighbor and largely under the white neighbor's leadership.

It may be well enough to mention just here that the Outlook is fairly representative of the sentiment of those Northern men who are identified with what is known as the Ogden Educational Movement, and they are working in that direction. They are working with the white people of the South, feeling sure, as we have heard several of them say, that the best way to help the negro and the only way that the North can help him, is through the agency of the Southern whites.

Now, if we can get our Northern friends to take a broader view still and see why it has become necessary to disfranchise the great body of negro voters, we shall be still nearer to a solution of the problem.

Some of the Northern newspapers, notably the New York Evening Post and the Boston Transcript, complain that under our plan of suffrage ignorant white men are admitted, while ignorant negroes are excluded. Admitting this to be true, they do not comprehend that the white men of the South have been voting from the beginning, and while there are some illiterate, they have nevertheless been trained through generations in the fine art of government, and as a rule are entirely qualified to vote. Whereas, the negroes, being an inferior race to start with, came to this country out of a

state of savagery, and came into the body politic almost immediately out of a state of slavery, and so the great majority of them are utterly incompetent to vote. As an evidence of this, they have invariably voted the Republican ticket, regardless of the issues involved; have invariably voted against the whites, and have therefore compelled the whites to stand and vote together whether or not. We have had to deal with the negro en masse and as a race, while our Northern friends have been dealing with him as an individual. That makes a vast difference.

The Outlook also takes a sensible view of negro education. It says that the negro will be a better negro if he has learned the Ten Commandments, and that such instruction is education, if it says also that he will be a better negro if he has learned to be a better farmer, carpenter or mechanic, and that this is also education. Quite true, and this fact is to be kept well in mind when we speak of the "uneducated negro" of slavery days. The slaves were well educated in those branches of education which the Outlook commends. The negro children were taught the Ten Commandments, were taught to be truthful and honest and obedient, and all the rest. They were taught good morals and good manners, and more than that, they were drilled in the school of manual training.

The Southern people are entirely agreed with the Outlook that that sort of instruction for the negro to-day would be greatly to his benefit, and would make him a much better member of society, and they are willing to tax themselves heavily to give the negro that sort of training. Every sensible Southern man recognizes the fact that the negro is made a better citizen when he is made moral and righteous, and when he is trained in the art of production.

The solution of the race problem is not in sight, but it is a great point gained that the North and the South are coming nearer and nearer every day to the same view point.

IT IS UP TO THE REPUBLICANS

The London Statist is advising President Roosevelt to call an extra session of Congress to enact legislation to relieve the money market.

There are those in this country who agree with our London contemporary. The situation is certainly far from satisfactory. The sub-treasury has been absorbing, and is continuing to absorb, large sums of money, withdrawing it from the channels of trade at a time when it is greatly needed there, and when it is not needed by the Government. If the Aldrich bill had been passed a remedy would have been found for this, but the Aldrich bill would not by any manner of means have met the situation. As we have several times pointed out, it was at best but a temporary makeshift, and would not have met the demand for currency legislation.

The President saw fit to call an extra session of the Senate to consider the Cuban treaty and the canal question; it seems to us that he would do well to call an extra session of Congress for the specific purpose of considering the currency question. There never was such trade and industrial activity as now, and there is good reason to believe that prosperity will continue indefinitely, unless there be a squeeze in money. But if there should be a squeeze, so that legitimate enterprises should not be able to procure funds with which to carry on their business, there would come a speedy end to the prosperity which we have been enjoying, and some of the financiers of the country are feeling, and privately expressing, their anxiety on this score. It would be a great shame to bring our prosperity to an end for the lack of a reasonable currency law, and if this should happen the Republican party would surely be held responsible and would have to reckon with the voters.

It is in this phase of the question which President Roosevelt and the party leaders would do well to regard. If there be a money panic and a shock to prosperity there will be another agitation of the money question next year. The agitation of 1896 was the natural outcome of a condition. It was a cry of distress. There were hard times up and down the land, and these hard times were due in a great measure to the scarcity of money. The banks were not permitted to issue currency against their assets, and men began to inquire what was the trouble and what was the remedy. Many believed that the trouble grew out of the demonetization of silver, and that the remedy was to be found in free coinage. It is no wonder that free silver became popular, for the country was in deep distress, and there is no doubt that the free silver arguments were very catchy.

Republicans may flatter themselves that free silver is dead, and we believe that it is, but if there be a money squeeze this year with disastrous results to trade and industry, there will be agitation of the money question in some other form, and it will mean trouble for the Republicans.

AN ODD OMISSION.
Dr. Edward S. Holden, the librarian of the United States Military Academy at West Point, has prepared a catalogue of the memorial statues in the United States. That of Washington by Houdon is included. The grand equestrian statue here by Crawford is not. Foley's statue of "Stonewall" Jackson is included, but the editor does not know of Foley's connection with it, and puts—where Foley's name should be. Mercie's statue of Lee is included, but the sculptor's name is omitted—blanked—as Foley's is. A. P. Hill's statue by Shepherd is included. The statue of "Stonewall" Jackson at Lexington by Valentine is included, but the sculptor's name (Valentine) is blanked. Valentine's recumbent statue of Lee is recorded correctly. So, too, Valentine's statue of Breckinridge at Lexington. Ky. Job Stuart's monument, erected where he fell wounded, is mentioned. So, too, Zolnay's bronze statue of President Davis, on the latter's grave in Hollywood; also Wickham's statue by Valentine. The private soldier's monument here is omitted, as is Hart's statue of Henry Clay in the Capitol Square. We have not seen Dr. Holden's pam-

phlet itself, and our information as to what it contains comes from newspaper copies of it, but these include no reference to Washington's equestrian statue here, nor of the group of figures about it—Henry, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Nelson, and Marshall.

Inasmuch as this group is unexcelled in the United States, and the monument as a whole cost \$250,000, it would seem that it should have been known to the author in question. It is an odd omission, surely (and an unintentional one, we believe), particularly as he has listed nearly every other statue in Richmond.

The catalogue is acknowledged to be incomplete—it is called "a tentative list"—and it certainly is, as to Richmond and as to Virginia. We hope Dr. Holden will make the proper amendments and additions.

THE BARKSDALE BILL AND PRIMARIES.

In writing the other day of the Barksdale pure elections bill and legalized primaries, we, perhaps, made the impression upon some that the bill would not apply to primary elections unless they should be legalized. If so, we wish to make a correction. The bill provides "that no candidate for Congress, or any State, county, district or municipal office shall expend, pay, promise or loan any money or other valuable thing to influence voters in his behalf, or permit the same to be so used with his knowledge by his friends or adherents in any election, primary or nominating convention." But that does not alter the fact that primaries should be legalized.

ENCOURAGING.

We printed in our Sunday issue a letter from Fredericksburg, which possesses a peculiar interest for the people of Richmond. Our correspondent tells us that Fredericksburg has had a clear water basin since 1883, which affords a supply of water for pumping into the distribution reservoir while the water in the river is muddy, and that this basin has proven to be a decided success.

The situation at Fredericksburg is quite similar to the situation at Richmond, yet the people of Fredericksburg never have muddy water, thanks to their clear water basin.

As Richmond is soon to have a settling basin, in which the muddy water is to be clarified before being distributed to patrons, Fredericksburg's experience is most encouraging.

Mr. Bobbie Hargous, one of the swell set of New York, recently gave a handsome entertainment at Delmonico's in honor of Mrs. Arthur Paget. At the close of the festivities, Hargous "threw dignity aside and waltzed and cake-walked" with "Mrs." Ida Overton Walker (colored), who is the soubrette in the piece entitled, "In Delahome." Mrs. Walker was present in the capacity of a professional capacity. Most of those who attended Hargous' function deny that any such dancing took place, but "Mrs." Walker, archly admits it. And great is the scandal!

Just why it should be supposed that either faction of the party will take up the cudgel in behalf of Judge Campbell, why either faction should do so, or why factional politics should be allowed to intrude to the public scandal, we confess our inability to understand.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

It is so hard to understand, it is so unreasonable, it is so astounding that we do not believe it. This is not a question of politics, and it would be infamous and an everlasting disgrace to the State either to convict or acquit Judge Campbell on political grounds.

A Jersey City Protestant clergyman, in his sermon Sunday morning, undertook to prove that St. Patrick was a Baptist, and the minister seems to have succeeded, at least to his own satisfaction. Anyhow he made St. Patrick out a "fine old Irish gentleman," no matter what meeting house he slept in on Sundays.

St. Louis is starting out early to corral all the big political conventions of next year. St. Louis generally knows what she wants and does not hesitate to ask for it.

The English courts have decided that a newspaper publisher is a manufacturer. We have had a suspicion for sometime that much of the alleged news in our London contemporaries was manufactured.

The prohibitionists and anti-saloons of the country are prompt enough to disclaim all responsibility for the ranting and raving of the Father of Waters.

They now say that Mr. Burdick was not killed with a golf driver, as at first supposed, but they have not found the missing link in the evidence yet.

The speculators in Mansfield tickets in Charlotte, N. C., are up against a forgotten license law that may mean a day or two in jail for the speculator.

The valleys, the fields, the lawns and the parks in old Virginia are smilingly arrayed in green and smiling to greet St. Patrick this morning.

The Weather Bureau office at Washington told us we should have rain Sunday. A prettier day we have not had this year.

The latest and toughest thing on Hanna is the scheme to make him accept the nomination for the vice-president along with Mr. Roosevelt.

The high water on the Mississippi found a more brave in one day than the President and his crowd could have found in a month.

The length of Senator Morgan's canal speech is fully explained. He says he has been preparing it twenty years.

They are forming an oyster trust in Rhode Island, but are a little worried for room for it.

"The Father of Waters" is cutting up scandalously, and should be confined to his reservation.

Farmville is to try the dispensary. It will doubtless do a land office business.

The spring crop of stage coach hold ups in California is coming in early.

When you want to know what time it isn't consult your wife's watch.

Trend of Thought
In Dixie Land

Houston Post: The Mississippi Supreme Court by ignoring technicalities and permitting a culprit to hang when there is no doubt of his guilt, is setting an example which Supreme Courts of other States would do well to follow.

Savannah News: Mr. Bryan is making a mistake in thinking that in attacking Mr. Cleveland he is doing what is popular with Democrats. There may be a long boom in the West who still harbor a dislike for him, but the great majority of Democrats have a very great respect for him, and now that it is clear that he is not a general disposition to deal with him justly and to give to him the credit to which fair-minded men are willing to admit he is entitled.

Nashville Banner: If Mr. Hoarist does not accept the Tennessee Senate's invitation to address the General Assembly he will miss a fine opportunity for exploiting his presidential boom in the South.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Senator Hales' attempt to reduce the size of the recently projected battleships from 16,000 tons to 12,000 tons (displacement because there is a Maine shipyard which cannot well construct larger vessels) than 12,000 tons is not new. In 1898 it was proposed that England limit to measure even the largest national affairs by the skimpy New England last.

North Carolina Sentiment.

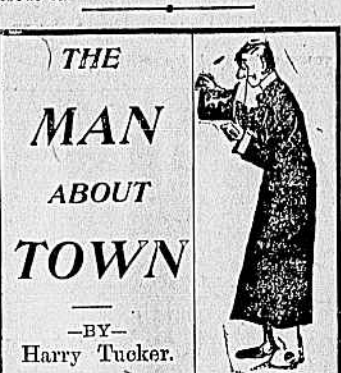
The Winston-Salem Sentinel says: "The placing by Virginia of a statue of Robert E. Lee in the National Capitol is not to the liking of Kansas, and that the State will protest against it. Kansas pokes its long ears in evidence every time it gets a chance."

Referring to the location of the Davidson and Nash monuments on the Guilford Courthouse battleground, Webster's Weekly says:

"It is the only battlefield of the Revolution preserved in its entirety, and being on the main line of travel between North and South, could be made a great object lesson of patriotism, binding the hearts of the people of both sections in closer bonds. Here North and South can heartily glory in the deeds of their common ancestors, who on this field dealt the death-blow to the invader's hope of subjugation and made Yorktown inevitable."

The Asheville Citizen says: "Reports from all sections of the State are to the effect that vegetation is coming on very advanced for this season. If a killing frost or a really cold snap should now come it would do very great damage, especially to fruit, in this section, and to wheat in the eastern counties."

The Wilmington Star says: "On general principles Mr. Roosevelt may hold that having been given the right to vote the negro ought to be allowed to vote, and occasionally to hold office—in the South—but outside of the benefit this voting may do the Republican party he would not care a continental for the negro vote. And there are lots of Republicans who profess interest in the negro who feel the same way about it."



THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

—BY—
Harry Tucker.

DAILY CALENDAR, MARCH 17.

3000 B. C.—Ireland was discovered.

1903 A. D.—Tom Bagley wears a light hat.

1892—Harry Glenn sings "Under the Bamboo Tree" with the Lady Minstrels.

1905—The doctor says he is getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

1907—Tom Boudar gets out of the newspaper business.

1907—Glad he did.

Because we may appear on the street to-day with a plug hat and a cane, and a bunch of Shamrock on our Prince Albert coat, it must not be considered that we are making coarse and strenuous in observing St. Patrick's Day.

We always observe the day. For why shouldn't we, when we have so many friends to help us do it?

We are always very polite, and when we get through with this celebration, we are going to get on the C. and O. and his us to Stanton with Acca Temple, to be in at the killing.

We have longed to be back here at 8:30 or thereabouts, we will feel like a two-year-old on a plank road.

Potentato C. H. Phillips has engaged us to go along with him to his home, or to do something, and we have accepted the engagement.

We go, rain or shine.

Some times we suffer embarrassments like other people.

We don't mind them so much, because we have to get so used to them.

We have at our command a large number of good excuses.

As an excuse-giver we feel that we stand a No. 1.

On the impulse of the moment, we can give an excuse that will fix us all right in a minute.

Still there times when we feel a little uneasy, and if we were not so bold on top of the head we'd feel still uneasy.

For instance, when we go to the bathroom with our best girls and find two others there, within reach of our voice, we feel a little embarrassed.

But our ready excuses come along and it is safe for us.

So, easy lies the head that wears a crown.

Jim Redmond's boy was missing for a more brave in one day than the President and his crowd could have found in a month.

When the boy finally arrived and reported for duty, Jim learned what the matter was, because

he had been sending the boy about with a note, and so busy had been that he had been unable to attend to his duties as driver and deliver of paper bags and twine.

"Lemme see that note," said Mr. Redmond.

"Here 'tis."

"Keep this boy on the move."

And he had been kept on the move.

Anybody tries it on the boy who delivers paper bags and twine again will get fooled.

LOSS OF APPETITE is also loss of vitality, vigor, tone, to recover appetite and the rest, take Food's Stimulant, perfects digestion, makes eating a pleasure. It also makes the blood rich and pure and steadies the nerves.

The young housewife should reflect that

Gorham Silver

may always be matched.

Beginning with half-a-dozen teaspoons, she may by degrees acquire a service possessing the inestimable advantages of Gorham silverware.

All responsible jewelers keep it.

STYLING

Souvenirs for the Kentucky table at the Confederate Bazaar will be china articles, decorated in the Confederate flags, and little bags of hemp seed in the Confederate colors, red and white.

Valuable mementos which the table will have are a number of small gavel, banded with silver, and made from a huge cedar tree, under which General Lee pitched his tent when on his way from the surrender at Appomattox to his home, which was then in Richmond.

The tree was on the estate of Mr. Jack Gilliam, in Powhatan county. The gavel is things of beauty, the silver hand bearing the inscription: "In Memoriam, R. B. Lee, April 14th, 1865."

The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, of which Mrs. Basil Duke, of Louisville, is president, have determined that "every product of Kentucky soil and every manufactured article shall be for sale at the Confederate Bazaar. The State's tobacco, her hemp, her jeans, her plows, her wagons, her flour, and, in short, everything in which she excels, shall be represented there. Not only so, but steps are being taken to place on sale books by Kentucky authors."

The Bostock Benefit.

Tickets for the "Bostock benefit" to be given March 19th, for the Confederate Bazaar, can be procured by those desiring them at Briggs' drugstore on Harrison Street; the Miller-Coleman store at the corner of First and Broad Streets, and from the chairman of all the tables at the Confederate Bazaar, Mrs. Archer Anderson, Mrs. J. Mosely Walker, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. John L. Eubank, Mrs. Casio Cabell, Mrs. J. H. Drake, Mrs. John S. Harwood, Mrs. Landonia Dashiell, Mrs. D. Brewer, Mrs. E. T. Menden, Mrs. W. R. Vawter, Miss Mattie Harris, Miss Elizabeth Townes, Mrs. M. E. Snellings.

The feature of the evening performance at Bostock's on March 19th, will be the christening of the baby son, who has been named Orab, but who has not yet been christened. The children who will do the christening will be the boy and girl who will receive the silver cups from the hands of the "beauty judges." As nobody knows the children's names, and as nobody but those two will have the secret of the unique christening ceremony confided to them, a pleasant veil of mystery is thrown over the whole performance, a veil that will not be lifted until the time of the christening arrives.

In the meanwhile everybody is on the qui vive to know just what will happen, and the order of the happening. And it is a good thing that Thursday is near at hand, else some people might not be able to wait for its arrival.

Rosendorf-Levy.

The marriage of Miss Marion Levy and Mr. Samuel S. Rosendorf was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Masonic Temple, the Rev. Dr. E. N. Callach being the celebrant.

Mr. Mann Rosendorf, of Boston, was best man. The bride was gowned in white satin duchesse and real lace, her veil being fastened with a diamond tiara. She entered with her brother, Mr. Joseph Levy.

She was attended by her niece, Miss Florence V. Levy, who wore white crepe de Paris and had pearl ornaments. Mr. Rosendorf was master of ceremonies.

Mr. Edwin L. Levy, Mr. Bell Stern, Mr. Milton J. Straus and Mr. M. I. Binswanger, or officiated as ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosendorf, after a handsomely wedding reception, left for a Northern tour. They will make their home at No. 10 East Marshall Street.

Patriotic Meetings.

The Confederate Bazaar Association will meet Thursday at noon, in Lee Camp Hall.

The Alabama table will meet at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon in No. 215 East Franklin Street. All the committee are asked to be present.

Mrs. W. M. Wade has called a meeting of the Ladies' Association for Wednesday at noon, a very important meeting to be held at the Woman's Christian Association.

The South Carolina table will meet at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon in Lee Camp Hall and the chairman wishes to see every member of her committee.

Personal Mention.

Miss Hattie B. Gresham, the secretary of the New York Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, is the guest of Mr. Henry Polard, of West Gate Street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Masonic Home Auxiliary will be held in the Temple Tuesday, March 17th, at 11 o'clock in the evening.

Miss Tassie Bradley, of Hanover county, formerly of Richmond, is the guest of Miss Hyrl Brackett, of No. 317 North Twenty-seventh Street.

Mrs. W. J. Johnson, who has been quite sick, is now convalescing and will be pleased to hear, much better.

Mrs. Herbert Gray, who has been with Mrs. James A. Moncreux for the past two weeks, is now at her brother's home in Cumberland county.

Mrs. John Springer, of Wilmington, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Gray, at No. 206 East Franklin Street.

In a letter recently received from Miss Maria Moseley, she announced her intention of sailing for New York on April 15th. If there is no change of plan, Miss Moseley, with her uncle, Mr. Valentine, and Mrs. and Miss Shields, will arrive in Richmond about April 15th.

Miss Mary Ashley Bell's beautiful voice was heard with great pleasure in two solos at St. Paul's Church yesterday. Miss Bell sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," by request at the evening service. She will be in Richmond until about the first of April, and will then sail for Europe.

Miss Luella B. Alvey, of this city, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Hanks, in Williamsburg, Va.

"BOBS" His Trials, Tribulations and Triumphs.

By REGINALD LANG.

Copyright by Philip Little.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Two weeks had passed since the arrival of the party from Chicago, and Bobs was once more himself. While he was weak and recovering Anita was devotedly nursed, but once he was well again she was turned, and she was once more content and provoking. Bobs did not know what to make of it and was too proud to ask.

"Bobs," said Mr. Van Nostrand one morning at breakfast, "do you feel well enough to look up that nest of housebreakers?"

"Certainly, sir; I am as well as can be, and shall be ready at any time that you may wish."

"Very well; I do not think that much time should be lost. Do you feel on the subject, Mr. Elliott?"

"Just as you do, I think that if Bobs is well enough, the sooner we start to catch them the better. I doubt if it will be an easy piece of work, but it must be done, and until I do it I shall not rest easy in my mind in regard to Bobs' safety."

"That is the way that I feel myself on the subject, and I am glad to have you caught them without previous consultation. Of course we need the co-operation of the police."

"Of course, and we shall need smart, active men."

"You will, indeed," broke in Bobs, "all of the gang are strong and quick, but Reddie and London are very powerful. However, I do not believe that you will catch the latter, so he may be counted out."

"Why do you think so?"

"I feel sure of it. He is smarter than all the others put together, he knows more, and he has more information of what is going on."

"Well, we will try, at least. Now, suppose that we all go the way of it, but you can give your information, and we will sit by and hear the plans laid out."

"They were ushered in by a blue-coated official, and Mr. Van Nostrand, seen and heard, and he bowed to the others cordially. "Now tell me